

THE HUMORS OF COURTSHIP.

Qualms and Curious Ways of Popping the Question.

Humor, Eli Perkins maintains, is a description. It is a photograph of actual life. It is truer than history, because it gives not only the facts but dialects, too. The humorist gave this sweet photograph of a New England courtship to illustrate humor.

Seven long years ago, said Eli, Jonas Harris began to "keep company" with Hannah Bell, and yet in all that time he had not mustered courage to propose a certain important question. His house was lonely and waiting; hers was lonely enough to be vacated, and still Jonas could not bring himself to speak the decisive words. Many a time he walked up to the door with the courage of a lion only to find himself a very mouse when she appeared. He had never failed in dropping in to cheer her loneliness on Christmas evening, and this year he presented himself as usual. The hearth was warm, the fire burned brightly, and Miss Hannah was adorned with smiles and a red bow. Conversation went serenely on for an hour or so, and then, when they both sat paring red apples with great contentment, Jonas began to call upon his recollections.

"It's a good many years, ain't it, Hannah, since you and I sat here together?"

"Yes, a good many."

"I wonder if I shall be settin' here this time another year?"

"May be I shall be at home. Perhaps I shall go out to spend the evening myself," said Miss Hannah, briskly.

This was a blow indeed, and Jonas felt it.

"Where?" he gasped.

"Oh, I don't know," she returned, beginning to quarter her apple. "I might be out to tea—or to your house, for instance."

"But there wouldn't be anybody over there to get supper for you?"

"May be I could get it myself."

"So you could? so you could? cried Jonas, his eyes beginning to sparkle.

"But there wouldn't be nobody to cook the pies and cakes beforehand."

"May be I could cook 'em."

At that moment, Jonas' plate fell between his knees to the earth and broke in two, but neither of them noticed it.

"Hannah," cried he, with pent-up emphasis of seven long years, "could you bring yourself to think of gettin' married?"

A slow smile curved her lips; surely she had been given abundant time for consideration.

"May be I could," she returned, demurely, and Jonas had admired himself to this day for leading up to the subject so cleverly.

Then the humorist gave this popping the question from his book. "With it and Humor of the Age," to illustrate the witty way of handling the same subject. One picture is true and the other imaginary.

Her eyes shone a beautiful, joyous light, when Augustus leaned forward and said:

"Julia, I have something confidential to tell you."

"What is it, Augustus?" she asked, in a low, silvery voice—a kind of German silvery voice.

"Well, Julia, to be frank with you, I think that under some circumstances I might love you. Now, do you love me?"

"Yes, Augustus, I do love you—you know I do," and she flung her alabaster arms around his neck.

"I am very glad, Julia," he said, "for I like to be loved."

"Well, Augustus?"

But Augustus never said another word. Fashionable fellows never say more than that nowadays.

As, they were never married.

Moral—Girls, never tell a fellow that you love him till he has asked you to be his wife.—Chicago Journal.

A MOON FLOWER.

It is sensitive to Every Change of the Lunar Orb and is Very Beautiful.

Mr. Arnold Brinkworth, who owns, perhaps, the finest private botanical collection in the country, and whose greenhouses near Mount Sterling, Ky., are filled with the rarest and choicest plants of the moon, is exhibiting with much pride a specimen of the Fleur de Lune, the existence of which has often been doubted, but which was sent Mr. Brinkworth a few months ago by a friend residing near Obydovs, Brazil.

It was obtained for him from an Indian, who found it growing in a swamp in the depths of the Amazonian forests, and is the only specimen which has ever reached this country alive. Those who have been favored by a glimpse of the curiosity say it is a delicate, tenuous vine, covered with small, glossy leaves of a bright and very tender green, climbing to a height of four or five feet, bearing here and there a milk white blossom of a disk-like shape.

When the moon is at its first quarter a distinct shadow or stain of a deep yellow, which seems rather in than out of the flower and corresponds to the shape of the moon, makes its appearance on this disk, and grows as the planet does, until, when at its full size, the yellow stain covers the entire flower. As the moon begins to wane again, the yellow stain in the same ratio, and finally disappears altogether, to return once more as the new moon is seen to come back.

When the planet sets the flower closes and does not unfold until the moon rises on the following night. It pursues this course month after month, whether placed in the open air or kept in a hothouse, though under the latter circumstances the yellow that is much paler and more undecided, while the white surface takes on a dingy, unhealthy tinge. The plant subsists almost entirely on air, its roots being barely covered with a little moist gravel.—N. Y. Journal.

Getting a Yearling.

"Thunder and Mars!" cried the speaker of the house, as a bullet tore off the lobe of his right ear, during a heated debate in a territorial legislature. "Who does that?"

"Me," answered the member from Bitter Creek. "Been tryin' to attract your attention for the last twenty minutes, but my voice was too weak. Didn't go to spile your year; reckoned on hittin' the mallet in your hand, but somebody jogged my elbow. Move we adjourn, sir."—Jury.

A Noble Purpose.—A young man in Batavia, N. Y., will go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball if the public will contribute \$100,000. He will then take the money and build twenty meeting houses for poor congregations, and if no preachers can be had he will fill the pulpits himself.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Use tepid water for washing white silk handkerchiefs.

—When making white cakes, use one-half teaspoon more of cream of tartar than soda, as this extra quantity of cream of tartar makes the egg whites stiffer.

—To make those horrid lumps in mush disappear, make the mush pretty thick, then put in one pint of cold water and beat well and let it boil good. There will be no lumps in the mush.

—A Nice Dessert: Take pop-corn and pop it nicely. To three cups of the popped corn use two cups of sweet milk, a little salt, and a lump of butter; bring to a boil; stir occasionally, but do not allow to boil longer than two or three minutes. Serve with sugar and cream. Try these and report.—Ohio Farmer.

Almond taffy is the latest "sweet."

Boil together half a pint of water and a pound of brown sugar for ten minutes; blanch and slice through the middle one and one-half ounces of almonds; stir them in the sirup with two ounces of butter; let it boil hard for ten minutes; pour on a well-buttered dish to the thickness of half an inch.—Boston Budget.

—The small green insects that are so annoying to the winter house-plant may be destroyed, according to a good authority, by plunging the plant into a tub of water heated to 130 degrees. The temperature should be carefully tested by thermometer. A momentary bath is sufficient, and the most sensitive foliage will not be injured by the process.

Coffee Cake: Take one generous pint bread dough and work into it one-third cup butter, one-third cup sugar, one beaten egg and one-half cup raisins, stoned and well filled. Put into a buttered pan, let rise till it doubles its bulk, and bake about forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Remove, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixed. Serve either hot or cold.—Boston Globe.

—A receipt for a soap-bubble mixture allows sixty grains of white castile soap to one ounce of soft water. It should be carefully weighed by a druggist. The mixture should be placed in a bottle three times as large as will contain it, and after standing two or three hours, one-half as much glycerine as water should be added. This may be allowed a few hours to dissolve, and then should be thoroughly shaken at intervals to facilitate thorough solution.

Large and durable bubbles can be made from this mixture, which should be prepared twenty-four hours before it is to be used.

—Louisiana Tripe: The Creoles of Louisiana have many richly-flavored dishes in which onions and tomatoes play an important part. For one, sear a pound of tripe and cut in strips three inches long. Fry half a pound of sausage meat until done, frying in the same pan and at the same time a pint of sliced and drained tomatoes and one sliced onion. When the sausage meat is done lay with the thick part of the tomatoes on the strips of tripe, and tie securely. Make a number of little balls of sausage meat from the remaining half pound and fry done; put a little butter in a pan and brown the tripe rolls quickly. When they are brown place them up on a dish with the sausage balls in the middle and pour a sauce around them made by pouring a cup of water in the pan in which the tripe was browned, adding the thin part of the tomatoes, seasoning, thickening and straining.—American Agriculturist.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Some Suggestions Concerning Spring Costumes.

Black is united with almost every color, and yet is peculiarly favored upon that of pink, yellow and gray. Black serge showing a weaving of graduated satin stripes is in vogue, and is made up so that, as far as practicable, the stripes run vertically. Black and white brocade plaids, blocks and stripes in fine serge and camel-hair are shown, and are becoming to all ages and figures. Rough fabrics are also woven in black and white combination. Mohairs of silk warp, both wide and narrow, plain and shaded, are very pretty in the grays as well as in black and white. As this fabric is light and does not take the dust, it is desirable as a shopping and street dress, and the handsome ones, now so much worn, are recommended for the same reason.

Among the fancy rough fabrics are chevrons in which are woven invisible checks in neutral browns and grays, dappled with the inevitable knots of white, black or colors. These are more apt to show on the face than on the body, and are also seen in mixed dark colors are also seen with vertical stripes of colored silk. Shepherdess suiting is a soft, twilled fabric resembling plaid camel-hair, the squares being woven of soft hair to stand out in relief from the skirt. These goods are pliable, and can be made up with entire satisfaction by any of the prevailing modes. A new fabric is called mouseline de soie. Black grounds are embellished with black silk figures, and this material is much worn by elderly ladies, or by widows who have a taste for the quiet and dignified.

In cotton challies, the cream-colored ground is the favorite, on which are displayed various shapes of flowers, ferns, moons, crescents, rings, feathers, and borders of blossoms, vines or wide-spreading leaves. The new gingham are in plaids or stripes and very pretty. The French cottons are of a new design and color. Inexpensive dresses are shorter than ever, and the high sleeves make them appear still shorter. The side-form seams reach almost or quite to the shoulder seams, and waists are much longer than heretofore. Foundation skirts are fitted as smoothly as a waist lining, the fullness being taken out by darts at the top of the front and sides, and the fullness of the back massed in the middle in plaits or gathers.—Woman's News.

A Neat Evening Dress.

This is a dress of figured crepe de chine, made in princess form, with a demi-train. Beginning at the back of the neck is a length of Venus pink satin, which is full and shirred into a waist and the ends knotted in a large bow which falls over the train; a jabot of embroidered chiffon is put with surplice effect upon the front of the waist and descends to the feet; there is a narrow plaiting of white silk upon the front of the skirt; the bodice is filled in with pink silk, which is crossed and left open in a V, the waist being encircled by ribbon; the upper half of the sleeve consists of a full puffing of crepe, while the lower is formed of puffed chiffon separated by ribbon.—Philadelphia Times.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HANDY TOOL HOUSE.

Mr. Terry Describes the One in Use on His Ohio Farm.

I am entirely satisfied with our tool-house, which taken in connection with the other buildings, it just suits us. In order to make this plain, a rough ground plan of buildings is given, which is not drawn in exact proportion, as I am away from home and have no tools. There are six pairs of doors in front of the tool-house. The entire front is doors except the posts. They are hung to the posts by hinges. They could not well slide. I would not have them slide if I could. Put posts down for end doors to swing against, if you wish. The first four pairs of doors to the left, marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, give entrance to the part where we store tools. These doors are made of a width just right for tools to be put in. For example, the second pair (2) are 8 feet wide, and we store in these the manure spreader, roller and grain drill, which are all of about that width. No. 5 is a door to the part where we store tools. These doors are made of a width just right for tools to be put in. 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